



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 9] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मार्च 4, 1978 (फाल्गुना 13, 1899)  
No. 9] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1978 (PHALGUNA 13, 1899)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

### भाग III—खण्ड 2

#### PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा ज्ञारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

#### Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE  
PATENTS AND DESIGNS  
Calcutta, the 4th March, 1978

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under the Section 135 of the Act.

27th January, 1978

100/Cal/78. Anic S.p.A. Process for preparing 2, 6, 6-trimethyl-2-cyanomethyl-tetra-hydropyran. [Divisional date March 22, 1976].

101/Cal/78. Anic S.p.A. Process for preparing 2-methyl-2-cyanomethyl-5-isopropyl-tetrahydofuran. [Divisional date March 22, 1976].

102/Cal/78. Prof. D. R. Phatak and Mrs. Vijaya Phatak. A novel construction of a cigarette.

28th January, 1978

103/Cal/78. Institut Francais DU Petrole. Drill bit with suction jet means.

104/Cal/78. Institut Francais DU Petrole. Drill bit with suction jet means.

105/Cal/78. Gulf Oil Corporation. Process for preparing carbametiazole insecticides. [Divisional date April 7, 1977].

106/Cal/78. American Optical Corporation. Production of photochromic particles, and plastic bodies containing the same. [Divisional date July, 21, 1975] [Addition to 1419/Cal/75].

107/Cal/78. V. F. Gusev, (a) G. N. Ivanov, (3) V. Y. Kontarev, (4) G. I. Krengel, (5) E. O. Polivoda, (6) A. N. Skvortsov, (7) J. I. Schetinin, (8) V. Y. Kremley, (9) M. Z. Shagivaleev and A. U. Yarmukhametov. Data Processing device for variable length formats.

30th January, 1978

108/Cal/78. Kraftwerk Union Aktiengesellschaft. Radial plain bearing for a rotating shaft.

31st January, 1978

109/Cal/78. Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. and Sumitomo Chemical Company Limited. Controlling agent for controlling injurious insects, method for producing the same and method for controlling injurious insects using the same.

110/Cal/78. Sri Girija Bhusan Ganguli. Tape system digit calculator.

111/Cal/78. Tideland Signal Corporation. Self-regulating power system having a power converter and battery.

112/Cal/78. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Bolt locking device.

113/Cal/78. Sergei Zinovich Vasil'ev, (2) Lidia Fedorovna Korotkova, (3) Marina Nikolacvna Leonidova, (4) Leonid Alexandrovich Mikhailov. Method of heat treating magnetic circuit sheets in relatively high-carbon steel.

114/Cal/78. Institut Vysokikh Temperatur Akademii Nauk SSSR. Magnetohydrodynamic device.

115/Cal/78. H. R. Gupta. An electrically operated combination lock.

1st February, 1978

116/Cal/78. Cav Limited. Fuel injection pumping apparatus (February 5, 1977). [Addition to No. 715/Cal/74].

117/Cal/78. Metallgesellschaft A. G. Process of purifying gases.

118/Cal/78. Chinoim Gyogyszer ES Vegyeszeti Termeket Gyara Rt. Process for the preparation of novel  $\alpha$ -amino-carboxylic acid amides. [Divisional date May 5, 1977].

**APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE  
(DELHI BRANCH)**

2nd January, 1978.

1/Del/78. Shrimati Bhag Verma. Self automatic near vision testing apparatus.

2/Del/78. M Hussain and M. Arqan. Electric heater for smoking hukka.

3/Del/78. G. V. Ramaswamy. Continuous and automatic splitting of soapstock and soap water into acid oil.

3rd January, 1978.

4/Del/78. Albaret S. A. Compacting apparatus for road surfacing material.

4th January, 1978.

5/Del/78. Stamicarbon B. V. Method for processing a tar containing benzyl benzoate.

6/Del/78. Stamicarbon B. V. Process for preparing oxidation products of monoalkyl benzene compounds.

5th January, 1978.

7/Del/78. Societe Nationale ELF Aquitaine (Production). Re-entry system for a subsea well apparatus.

8/Del/78. Societe Nationale ELF Aquitaine (Production). Apparatus and method of connecting a flexible line to a subsea station.

9/Del/78. Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine (Production). Apparatus and method of connecting a flowing to a subsea station.

10/Del/78. PA Management Consultants Limited. Solar energy collector. (January 10, 1977).

11/Del/78. V. Choudhary. Pre-warning device for domestic liquid petroleum gas system.

6th January, 1978.

12/Del/78. Carrier Corporation. Defrost control for heat pumps.

13/Del/78. Sisenbau Albert Zieffle K. G. Insulating insert section for pipe lines.

14/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of new yellow pyrimidinethronyl triazine disperse dyes for polyester fibres.

15/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of new red triazinylazonaphthal disperse dyes for polyester fibres.

16/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of new yellow isothiazolanthronyltriazine disperse dyes for polyester fibres.

7th January, 1978.

17/Del/78. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Single pole panel mounting type plug and socket.

9th January, 1978.

18/Del/78. Union Industrial Research Laboratories. Pvc-red mud compositions.

19/Del/78. Automatic Mechanical Handling, Inc. Doffer with pneumatic control system.

20/Del/78. Stamicarbon B. V. Preparation of melamine from urea.

11th January, 1978.

21/Del/78. B. Raj. Improvements in or relating to semi-auto knitting machine.

22/Del/78. A. C. Singh. Dual purpose toilet (commode-cum-Indian style).

23/Del/78. A. C. Singh. Light weight pedal-cum-motor car cycle.

12th January, 1978.

24/Del/78. Dorr-Oliver Incorporated. Solids discharge system with cooling means for pressurized fluid bed reactors.

25/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. Coking drum and process for forming improved graphite coke.

26/Del/78. Aluminum Company of America. Cooling aluminum chloride vapors by contact with solid aluminum chloride.

27/Del/78. UOP Inc. Hydrogen-producing hydrocarbon conversion with gravity-flowing catalyst particles.

28/Del/78. UOP Inc. Countercurrent hydrocarbon conversion with gravity-flowing catalyst particles.

29/Del/78. UOP Inc. Hydrogen-producing hydrocarbon conversion with gravity-flowing catalyst particles.

30/Del/78. Fisons Limited. Process. (January 15, 1977).

**APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE  
(BOMBAY BRANCH)**

2nd January, 1978.

1/Bom/78. N. M. Solanki. Manufacture of artificial gems through present multiple-cavity high speed steel moulds.

2/Bom/78. S. C. Moreshwar. Hybrid kerosene burner.

3/Bom/78. National Institute of Design. A folding stool.

4th January, 1978.

4/Bom/78. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Ceramic material for MHD Electrodes and resistive heating elements.

5th January, 1978.

5/Bom/78. Dr. B. B. Paul. An equipment—continuous water cooled crystalliser for cane sugar industry.

6/Bom/78. Dr. B. B. Paul. A process for the manufacture of plantation white sugar from sugarcane.

7/Bom/78. S. P. Dawn. A novel portable cutter-suction dredger.

8/Bom/78. Dr. J. Thaikattil. Improvements in or relating to electric stoves.

9/Bom/78. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of soda ash.

10/Bom/78. Haldyn Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. An improved process for manufacturing transparent solid spherical glass beads.

7th January, 1978.

11/Bom/78. S. N. Singh. Cigarette cum match stick packet.

12/Bom/78. Rathi Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd. An improved agitator for chemical processing equipment.

9th January, 1978.

13/Bom/78. Sarabhai Research Centre. A process for the preparation of glutaric acid dianilide derivatives.

10th January, 1978.

- 14/Bom/78. N. K. Irani. A novel device for recovery of pure silver from waste hypo solution.
- 15/Bom/78. F. B. Bantia. A novel plumbing system for uniform water distribution in high rise building.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE  
(MADRAS BRANCH)**

16th January, 1978.

- 4/Mas/78. Dr. S. Thankayan. Dr. T. N.'s universal arterio pressure injector.
- 5/Mas/78. Dr. S. C. Gupta. Pyroelectric detectors from UV to IR for multiple purposes.
- 21st January, 1978.
- 6/Mas/78. M/s. C. K. Jamunabai. Pressure vessel attachment.
- 7/Mas/78. M. D. Jos. Slipring less eddy current clutch for diesel locomotives.

**ALTERATION OF DATE.**

143934.	} Ante-dated 12th February, 1975.
1607/Cal/76.	
143940.	} Ante-dated 25th April, 1973.
120/Cal/76.	
143941.	} Ante-dated 25th April, 1973.
421/Cal/76.	
143948.	} Post dated 27th January, 1976.
2367/Cal/75.	
143956.	} Ante-dated 18th September, 1975.
2006/Cal/76.	
143966.	} Post dated 17th December, 1975.
168/Mas/75.	
143987.	} Ante-dated 24th December, 1974.
1001/Cal/76.	
143988.	} Ante-dated 24th December, 1974.
1002/Cal/76.	
143968.	} Ante-dated 13th August, 1973.
21/Bom/76	

**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED.**

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in the opposing the grant of patents of any of the applications concerned may at any time within four months of the date of this issue of or form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15 of each opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as provided in Rule 35 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

"The Classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to Indian Classification and International Classification".

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8 Kiran Shankar Ray Road, Calcutta in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2/- (postage extra is sent out of India) Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by

the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with the photo copies of the drawings, if any can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 14A.

143928.

Int. Cl.-H01m 35/08.

**GRID FOR USE IN LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND LEAD-ACID BATTERIES CONTAINING THE SAME.**

*Applicant:* GOULD INC., AT 8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

*Inventors:* GEORGE WENJUNG MAO AND PURUSHOTHAMA RAO.

Application No. 1789/Cal/75 filed September 18, 1975.

Convention date September 18, 1974/(40610/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

**7 Claims.**

In and for a lead-acid battery, a directly cast battery grid useful for supporting an electrochemically active material, said grid being formed from an alloy consisting essentially of lead, 0.06%—0.2% calcium and 0.1%—0.4% tin, the percentage of calcium and tin being based on the alloy weight.

CLASS 35B &amp; C.

143929.

Int. Cl.-C04b 7/56.

**PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RAW CEMENT CLURRIES HAVING REDUCED WATER CONTENT.**

*Applicant:* DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, OF 1100 SUPERIOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

*Inventors:* NORMAN FRANCIS ADRIAN AND JOSEPH PATRICK FLEMING.

Application No. 2007/Cal/75 filed October 16, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

**8 Claims.**

A process for the production of an aqueous slurry of comminuted argillaceous limestone material, which upon burning produces cement, the process comprising admixing with the limestone material present in the slurry, an effective amount of a sodium naphthaleneformaldehyde sulfonate having a lowest elution volume of from about 61 to about 70% of a total elution volume by gel permeation chromatography to reduce the water content of the slurry and to conserve the amount of fuel required to evaporate water from the slurry during burning.

CLASS 39C.

143930.

Int. Cl.-C01c 1/04.

**SYNTHESIS OF AMMONIA FROM A HYDROCARBON STARTING MATERIAL.**

*Applicant:* THE BENFIELD CORPORATION, OF 640 SPRUCE LANE, BERWYN, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventor:* ROGER WARREN PARRISH.

Application No. 2154/Cal/75 filed November 11, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

**13 Claims.**

In the synthesis of ammonia from a hydrocarbon starting material involving the steps of generating under super-atmospheric pressure a mixture comprising carbon monoxide and

hydrogen from said hydrocarbon, converting the carbon monoxide in said mixture to hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> by reaction with water through catalytic shift conversion, removing said CO<sub>2</sub> from said mixture by absorption in a liquid scrubbing medium which is regenerated by steam stripping, converting residual CO and CO<sub>2</sub> to methane by reaction with hydrogen over a methanation catalyst, compressing said hydrogen together with nitrogen in the molar ratio required for ammonia synthesis, passing said compressed mixture over an ammonia synthesis catalyst, recycling unconverted synthesis gas to the ammonia synthesis catalyst, and purging sufficient gas from the recycle stream to maintain a desired concentration of methane and other inert in such stream, a method for minimizing hydrogen losses in the methanation step and hydrogen and ammonia losses in the purge step while at the same time minimizing the steam required by such CO<sub>2</sub> removal and CO shift conversion steps which comprise the steps of :

(a) Converting from 90 to 99% of the carbon monoxide in said carbon monoxide-hydrogen mixture to hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> by reaction of said carbon monoxide with water in at least two successive catalytic shift conversion zones, the last of which operates in the temperature range of from 350° to 550°F;

(b) Removing carbon dioxide from the mixture produced in Step (a) in a first CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing zone to provide a gas mixture containing not more than about 2% and not less than about 0.1% CO<sub>2</sub>, the CO<sub>2</sub> removal in said first zone being carried out by contacting said mixture with a scrubbing solution comprising an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate wherein at least the major portion of said scrubbing is carried out at a temperature in the vicinity of the atmospheric boiling temperature of said solution, and wherein the regeneration of said scrubbing solution is carried out at a reduced pressure by steam stripping thereof, whereby the bulk of said CO<sub>2</sub> is removed with a minimum consumption of stripping steam;

(c) Subjecting the gas mixture produced in Step (b) to catalytic shift conversion at a temperature in the range of from 350° to 550°F to convert residual carbon monoxide to hydrogen and carbon dioxide to produce a gas stream containing not more than 0.1% residual carbon monoxide;

(d) Removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the gas mixture produced in Step (c) in a second CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing zone to provide a mixture containing not more than about 200 ppm of residual CO<sub>2</sub>, the CO<sub>2</sub> removal in said second zone being carried out by contacting said gas mixture with a scrubbing solution comprising an aqueous solution of an alkaline chemical absorbent wherein said scrubbing is carried out at an absorption temperature of from 90° to 140°F permitting the reduction of residual CO<sub>2</sub> in said mixture at least to said level of 200 ppm and wherein the regeneration of said scrubbing solution is carried out by steam stripping thereof;

(e) Converting the residual carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide in the gas mixture from Step (d) to methane in a catalytic methanation zone, and thereafter introducing said gas mixture into an ammonia synthesis loop including a purge for preventing the build-up of inert gases in said loop.

CLASS 47A & C. & 84A.

143931.

Int. Cl.-C01b 2/00.

A CONTINUOUS PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A STREAM OF GAS.

*Applicant* : TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, OF 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : PETER LEONARD PAULL AND WARREN GLEAS ON SCHLINGER.

Application No. 2282/Cal/75 filed November 29, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

A continuous process for producing a stream of gas rich in CO principally comprising gases selected from the group consisting of CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, COS, N<sub>2</sub>, A and mixtures thereof comprising :

(1) dispersing around solid particles of carbonaceous fuel in a high pressure high velocity stream of CO<sub>2</sub>-rich gas having

a pressure in the range of about 50 to 5000 psig and a velocity in the range of about 5 to 500 ft. per sec.;

(2) introducing the materials from (1) at a temperature in the range of about 80 to 500°F into the reaction zone of a free-flow non-catalytic gas generator in the absence of supplemental H<sub>2</sub>O other than that normally found in said reactants;

(3) reacting said carbonaceous fuel and free-oxygen by partial oxidation and reacting CO<sub>2</sub> in said reaction zone at an autogenous temperature in the range of about 1200 to 3000°F and a pressure in the range of about 30 to 4800 psig;

(4) recovering a CO<sub>2</sub>-rich gas stream from the effluent gas stream from (3) and (5) compressing said CO<sub>2</sub>-rich gas stream and recycling at least a portion thereof to (1) as said high pressure high velocity stream of CO<sub>2</sub>-rich gas to obtain a stream of gas rich in CO.

CLASS 63C.

143932.

Int. Cl.-H01r 39/04.

A COMMUTATOR SUCH AS EMPLOYED IN AN AUTOMOBILE DYNAMO AND LIKE DYNAMO AND A METHOD OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF.

*Applicant & Inventor*: AJIT KUMAR BHATTACHARIYA, C/O. SHRI S. S. BHATTACHARYA, BLOCK NO. 9/5, CITIZEN'S CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, 103, MANICKTOLA MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA-700054, WEST BENGAL STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 271/Cal/76 filed February 16, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A method of manufacturing a commutator such as employed in an automobile dynamo and like dynamo, said method comprising : placing coaxially within a copper tube, the internal diameter whereof is provided with a plurality of radial slits joined together along the outer diameter of said copper tube and with at least one anchoring tag at each end of said copper tube, a commutator sleeve comprising a cylindrical tube of a diameter relatively smaller than that of said copper tube; filling the coaxial space between said commutator sleeve and said copper tube with a thermosetting plastic material by compression moulding; and removing the link between adjacent radial slits by machining the outer diameter of said copper tube so that said radial slits form commutator segments.

CLASS 32Faa & 55D4.

143933.

Int. Cl.-C07c 87/20; A01n 9/00.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING POLYAMINE COMPOUNDS.

*Applicant* : MERCK & CO., INC., OF 126 EAST LINCOLN AVENUE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

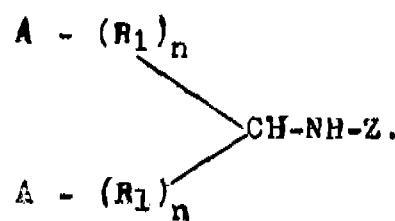
*Inventors* : BRUCE EDWARD WITZEL (2) NATHANIEL GRIER, (3) RICHARD ALBERT DYBAS AND ROBERT ALBERT STRELITZ.

Application No. 687/Cal/76 filed April 21, 1976.

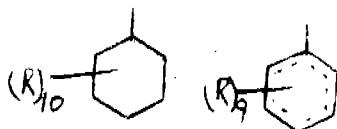
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of the formula 1.



where A is cyclohexyl or cyclohexenyl of the formula II, or III.



Formula II      Formula III

where each R is either hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, and the dashed line indicates a double bond;

each n is alike or different and is the integer 0 or 1;

each R<sub>1</sub> is alike or different and is C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkylene;

Z is — Y-N-R<sub>2</sub> where  

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ | \\ \text{R}_2 \end{array}$$

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, aminochethyl, aminopropyl, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> hydroxyalkyl, or C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> dihydroxyalkyl; and

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, aminoethyl, aminopropyl, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> hydroxyalkyl;

when Y is —R<sub>3</sub>-N-R<sub>4</sub>-

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ | \\ \text{R}_3 \end{array}$$

R<sub>3</sub> is 2-hydroxy-1, 3-trimethylene, or R<sub>1</sub> as previously defined;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> aminoalkyl, C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> hydroxyalkyl, or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> dihydroxyalkyl;

R<sub>4</sub> is 2-hydroxy-1, 3-trimethylene, or R<sub>1</sub> as previously defined;

or when R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> taken together are ethylene, R<sub>4</sub> is also ethylene, and R<sub>3</sub> is also ethylene, and R<sub>5</sub> is aminoethyl, aminopropyl, or aminohydroxypropyl;

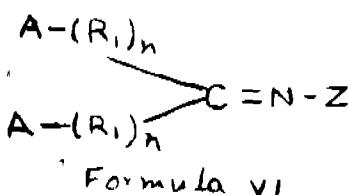
when Y is a group of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2

R<sub>7</sub> is R<sub>5</sub>, methylene, or a chemical bond between the cyclohexylene moiety and a first nitrogen; R<sub>8</sub> is R<sub>4</sub> methylene or a chemical bond between the cyclohexylene moiety and a second nitrogen;

when Y is -R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are as previously defined, comprising reducing in known manner such as herein before described a schiff base of the formula VI, shown in Fig. 3.



Formula VI

where A, R, n and Z are as above defined.

CLASS 15C. & 44.

143934.

Int. Cl.-G04b 31/00, B29d 31/02.

BUSH BEARING FOR SPINDLE OF A CLOCKWORK MECHANISM.

Applicant & Inventor : DHANSUKHLAL PRAGJI MISTRY, 5, VICTORIA TERRACE, CALCUTTA-700016, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1607/Cal/76 filed September 1, 1976.

Division of Application No. 253/Cal/75 filed February 12, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

### 5 Claims.

Bush bearing of V-grooved type for spindle of a balance in a clock-work mechanism characterised in that it is made of hardened plastics provided with porous or cellular facing on its V-surface.

CLASS 84A.

143935.

Int. Cl.-C101 3/00, F23c 3/00.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE COMBUSTION OF WASTE GASES.

Applicant : CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY, OF 4120 SOUTHWEST FREEWAY, HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77027, U.S.A.

Inventor : KAREL RENE DAHMEN.

Application No. 342/Cal/77 filed March 8, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

### 8 Claims.

The method of combustion of industrial waste gases of varying calorific values comprising the steps of introducing mixture of said gases and air into a cyclone combustor through a plurality of tangential inlets, causing said mixture to burn, passing the gaseous combustion products through an outlet of smaller diameter than the diameter of said combustor, and varying the tangential inlet velocity through a control valve said velocity being reduced when burning waste gases of relatively high calorific value and increased when burning waste gases of lower calorific value through said control valve so as to substantially balance the overall pressure losses across said inlets, combustor and outlet.

CLASS 32A.

143936.

Int. Cl.-C09b 27/00; 29/00.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PATHALOCYANINE AZO DYESTUFFS.

Applicant : CASSELLA FARWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6000 FRANKFURT (MAIN) FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY, 526, HANAUER LANDSTRASSE.

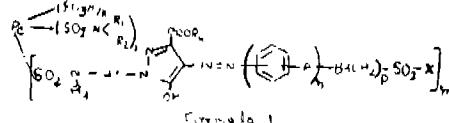
Inventors : JOACHIM RIBKA, (2) ROLF MULLER, AND HARTMUT SPRINGER.

Application No. 542/Cal/77 filed April 11, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

### 28 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a phthalocyanine azo dyestuff compound of the general formula I.





*Inventor* : MR. JIWESHWAR JHA.

Application No. 500/Cal/76 filed March 22, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A ready reckoner for metallurgical and like technical informations comprising three hinged coaxial discs placed closely to each other, the outer ones being rotatable and having means to indicate the subject heading and the middle one being non-rotatable and further the outer discs having a segment removed to provide a 'V' shaped slot in each of the said discs and the middle one constructed in a manner to provide more than one segments for carrying informations with subject headings at their top.

CLASS 39K.

143940.

Int. Cl.-C01b 25/22.

**PROCESS FOR PREPARING A PURIFIED WET PROCESS PHOSPHORIC ACID OR PHOSPHATE SALT.**

*Applicant* : ALBRIGHT & WILSON LIMITED, OF P. O. BOX 3, OLDBURY, WARLEY, WEST MIDLANDS, ENGLAND.

*Inventors* : FRANK MICHAEL CUSSONS AND THOMAS ALAN WILLIAMS.

Application No. 420/Cal/76 filed March 9, 1976.

Convention date April 26, 1972/(19476/72) U.K.

Division of Application No. 966/Cal/73 filed April 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

A process for preparing a purified wet process phosphoric acid or phosphate salt from crude wet process acid which comprises contacting the wet process phosphoric acid in one stage with methyl isobutyl ketone to give an organic extract containing at least some of the  $H_3PO_4$  in the crude acid, subsequently contacting the extract in one stage with water or an aqueous solution of a base to produce an aqueous phase consisting essentially of aqueous phosphoric acid or comprising a phosphate salt, said aqueous phosphoric acid or said phosphate salt being of increased purity having regard to the feed wet process acid and separating said aqueous phase from a ketone phase substantially all the  $H_3PO_4$  in the extract passing into the aqueous phase.

CLASS 39K.

143941.

Int. Cl.-C01b 25/22.

**PROCESS FOR PURIFYING WET PROCESS PHOSPHORIC ACID.**

*Applicant* : ALBRIGHT & WILSON LIMITED, OF P. O. BOX 3, OLDBURY, WARLEY, WEST MIDLANDS, ENGLAND.

*Inventors* : FRANK MICHAEL CUSSONS AND THOMAS ALAN WILLIAMS.

Application No. 421/Cal/76 filed March 9, 1976.

Convention date October 2, 1972/(45380/72) U.K.

Division of Application No. 966/Cal/73 filed April 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

A process for purifying wet process phosphoric acid, which comprises subjecting it to extraction with an organic solvent to give a solvent extract containing phosphoric acid, releasing the acid in the extract to give an aqueous purified phosphoric acid, concentrating the aqueous acid to give a concentrated

acid of  $H_3PO_4$  content of 84.9%—92%, cooling the concentrated acid to bring about formation of crystals of  $H_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$  and a mother liquor, and separating the crystals from the mother liquor..

CLASS 134A & D.

143942.

Int. Cl.-B601 15/00.

**CONTROL CIRCUITS FOR ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN VEHICLES.**

*Applicant* : JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

*Inventor* : IVOR CARL ROHSLER.

Application No. 1211/Cal/74 filed June 4, 1974.

Convention date June 6, 1973/(27010/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A control circuit for an electrically driven vehicles, comprising in combination a traction motor driving the vehicle, a thyristor chopper circuit controlling the speed of the traction motor, said chopper circuit including a main thyristor in series with the motor, and a commutating thyristor which when fired turns off the main thyristor by diverting the motor current into a commutating thyristor, means sensitive to the motor current and controlling the instants of firing of the thyristor to regulate the mean current flow in the motor so as to cause the main thyristor to be fired when the motor current falls below a first predetermined level and the commutating thyristor to be fired when the current rises above a second predetermined level, said means including an operational amplifier having first and second states, the operational amplifier serving when it is driven from its first state to its second state to fire the main thyristor, and serving when it is driven from its second state to its first state to fire the commutating thyristor, the circuit further including delay means which operates when the main thyristor is fired and drives the operational amplifier to its first state after a predetermined delay if said second predetermined level has not been reached.

CLASS 67 & 126 & 206.

143943.

Int. Cl.-H01j 39/00, G01j 5/00

**RADIATION-SENSITIVE SWITCHED CIRCUITS.**

*Applicant* : THE LUCAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

*Inventors* : JOHN HOWARD MOORE AND CHARLES PETER COCKSHOTT.

Application No. 1409/Cal/74 filed June 25, 1974.

Convention date July 12, 1973/(33333/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A radiation-sensitive switching circuit comprising in combination a radiation source, a radiation-sensitive device which conducts when exposed to the radiation source, a control member positioned between the source and the device and serving to expose the device to the source at predetermined instants of time, means measuring the peak output of the device, and a trigger circuit coupled to said means and to said device, said trigger circuit changing state when the output from the device becomes a set proportion of said peak output.

CLASS 67C & 69N & 126D & 206E.

143944.

Int. Cl.-H01j 39/00, G01j 5/00.

**RADIATION-SENSITIVE SWITCHING CIRCUITS.**

*Applicant* : THE LUCAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

*Inventors:* JOHN HOWARD MOORE AND CHARLES PETER COCKSHOTT.

Application No. 1415/Cal/74 filed June 26, 1974.

Convention date July 12, 1973/(33334/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A radiation-sensitive switching circuit comprising in combination a radiation source, a radiation-sensitive device which conducts when exposed to the radiation source a control member positioned between the source and the device and serving to expose the device to the source at predetermined instants of time, a trigger circuit coupled to the device and producing an output when the output of the device attains a set level, and current control means for said source including a semiconductor device connected in parallel with said source and means arranged to vary the current flowing in said semiconductor element to maintain a desired level of illumination of source.

CLASS 90-I & 155A.

143945.

Int. Cl.-C03c 25/02.

IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO GLASS FIBRES FOR USE AS REINFORCEMENT IN CEMENTITIOUS PRODUCTS TO METHODS OF COATING SUCH FIBRES, AND TO CEMENTITIOUS PRODUCTS REINFORCED WITH SUCH FIBRES AND METHOD OF FORMING SUCH PRODUCTS.

*Applicant:* PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED, OF PRESCOT ROAD, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, WA10 3TT, ENGLAND.

*Inventor:* DAVID HALPH COCKRAM.

Application No. 1449/Cal/74 filed June 28, 1974.

Convention date July 3, 1973/(31657/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

41 Claims.

Glass fibres intended for use as reinforcement in cementitious products, coated with a composition comprising a protective material to reduce deterioration of the glass fibres when incorporated in such cementitious products, wherein the protective material consists of at least one monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic compound (such as herein described) which has at least three hydroxyl groups on the aromatic ring or, in a polycyclic compound, on at least one of the aromatic rings, obtained by a process such as herein described.

CLASS 68E, & 133A.

143946.

Int. Cl.-H02p 9/00.

A POWER GENERATING SYSTEM.

*Applicant:* WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222.

*Inventor:* CZESLAW RACZKOWSKI.

Application No. 1543/Cal/74 filed July 10, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A power generating system comprising a dynamoelectric machine, an excitation source constituted by a rotary exciter to provide excitation for the field winding of said machine, the terminal voltage of said machine varying with the field voltage of the field winding in a manner that may be approximately represented by a constant, a real root function and a complex root function, compensating means to control said rotary exciter, said compensating means producing an effect on the relationship between the field voltage and the terminal voltage that approximates the inverse of said complex root function over a desired operating range and including means for

developing an input reference signal, a first summing node having the input reference signal, and also an output signal representing the terminal voltage applied thereto to produce a signal based upon a comparison thereof, a first integrator circuit connected to the output of said first summing node, a second summing node having means for modifying the input reference signal by a first constant; the first modified reference signal and the output of said first integrator circuit applied thereto, a second integrator circuit having the output of said second summing node applied thereto, means for modifying the input reference signal by a second constant, a third summing node having the output of said second integrator circuit and the second modified input reference signal applied thereto, means for modifying the output of said third summing node by a third constant and supplying the modified output of said third summing node back to said second summing node, and means for modifying the output of said third summing node by a fourth constant to provide the output signal.

CLASS 67C & 126B.

143947.

Int. Cl.-G01v 3/00.

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING APPARATUS FOR DETECTING CONDUCTIVE BODIES.

*Applicant:* BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED, 304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE, REXDALE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

*Inventor:* ANTHONY RENE BARRINGER.

Application No. 2295/Cal/74 filed October 15, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Geophysical prospecting apparatus for detecting a conductive body in an area comprising :

(A) means for generating a primary electromagnetic field and directing said primary field towards said area, said primary field being defined by a time varying waveform of known frequency and phase composition, said field containing a plurality of frequency components sufficient to permit the identification of said conductive body in said area, said primary field causing eddy currents to be induced in any conductive body present in said area which is intersected by said primary field, said eddy currents resulting in the formation of secondary electromagnetic fields.

(B) means for receiving electromagnetic signals in the vicinity of said primary electromagnetic field, said received signals including a first portion comprising signals emanating from said areas which are responsive in phase and amplitude to each frequency component of said secondary electromagnetic fields, and a second portion that is attributable to direct coupling with said primary electromagnetic field.

(C) means for storing a plurality of reference signals which characterize, (I) predetermined components of said primary field and (II) predetermined components of secondary fields which would emanate from a plurality of predetermined types of conductive bodies when such bodies are intersected by said primary field, and

(D) means for correlating said first and second portions of said received electromagnetic signals with said stored reference waveforms and indicating the reference waveforms which respectively provide optimum correlation with one or more selected components of said received signals.

CLASS 195C.

143948.

Int. Cl.-F16k 5/00.

A FLUID CONTROL DEVICE.

*Applicant & Inventor:* RAJENDRA KUMAR BHARGAVA, OF H-12, CHITRANJAN MARG, ASHOK NAGAR, JATPUR-302001. (RATASTHAN) INDIA.

Application No. 2367/Cal/75 filed December 22, 1975.

Post dated 27th January, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

## 6 Claims.

A flow control device provided between the water main pipe and the consumer service pipe for allowing a flow or disconnection of water to the service pipe comprising a valve housing having an inlet adapted to be connected to the water main pipe, an outlet adapted to be connected to the consumer service pipe, characterised in that a valve body or plug having a well is capable of being axially displaced within said valve housing and such as to allow said inlet and outlet to be in flow communication with each other, said valve body or plug having a surface defined within said well of any geometrical shape consisting of at least three sides for engagement with a corresponding tool for effecting the axial displacement of said plug within said valve housing, the upper surface of said plug being disposed substantially within said valve housing, when in an operative status of said device.

CLASS 126C. 143949.

Int. Cl.-G01r 5/00.

## MOVING-COIL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

*Applicant*: SMITHS INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF CRIKLEWOOD, LONDON N. W2 6JN, ENGLAND.

*Inventors*: PERCY EDWIN TOWNDROW AND JAMES BERNARD VOUSDEN.

Application No. 1058/Cal/75 filed May 26, 1975.

Convention date June 13, 1974/(26330/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 12 Claims.

A moving-coil electrical instrument comprising an electric coil which is mounted for angular displacement about an axis, and a magnetic circuit assembly having an annular core member embraced by the coil and a housing for the core member, the housing being spaced from the core member to define therewith two radially-spaced annular air-gaps through which extend first and second portions respectively of the coil for electromagnetically-induced torque to be applied to the coil about the said axis, wherein the nominal dimensions of the air-gaps are selected such that, at any angular position of the coil, change in the component of the said torque induced into the first portion of the coil, arising from radial misplacement of the core member, is compensated by change of opposite sense and substantially equal magnitude in the component of the said torque induced into the second portion of the coil.

CLASS 40F. 143950.

Int. Cl.-B01I 11/00.

## PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSFORMING BLACK LIQUORS OF HIGH VISCOSITY INTO A PUMPABLE STATE.

*Applicant*: METALLGESELLSCHAFT A. G., OF 16, FRANKFURT A. M., REUTERWEG 14, WEST GERMANY.

*Inventors*: PROF. DR. ROLF RENNBACK, ERNST HEINZ, DR. JOERG SCHMALFELD, WILHELM BENZEL, DR. GUNTER MULLER-MEDERE.

Application No. 157/Cal/76 filed January 28, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 14 Claims.

A process for transforming black liquors of high viscosity, particularly waste bagasse-liquors from an alkaline pulping into a pumpable state in that the temperature is increased to reduce the viscosity, characterized in that the spent pulping liquor is recirculated through a heat exchange system and is heated by a direct-contact heat exchange before admission to the recirculating pumps.

CLASS 69A & 126C & 146C. 143951.

Int. Cl.-H01h 33/00, B01j 1/00.

## EXPLOSION-PROOF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

*Applicant & Inventor*: YAKOV SEMENOVICH RIMAN, OF DONETSK, BULVAR SHEVCHENKO, 10, KV. 45, USSR; (2) ALEXANDR PAVLOVICH POLTORAK, OF DONETSK, ULITSA SCHRORA, 25, KV. I, USSR; (3) SVYATOSLAV SEMENOVICH NEDOSEKOV, OF DONETSK, BULVAR SHEVCHENKO, 71, KV. 15, USSR; (4) NINA ALEXEEVNA TARABRINA, OF DONETSK, BULVAR SHAKHTOSTROITELEI, 2, KV. 54, USSR; (5) VLADIMIR ILICH GALENKO, OF DONETSK, PROSPEKT ILICHA, 81, KV. 27, USSR; (6) NIKOLAI TIMOFEEVICH KASILNIKOV, OF DONETSK, PROSPEKT OSVOBOZHDENIE DONBASSA, 12-A, KV. 23, USSR; (7) FEDOR IVANOVICH KUKENKO, OF DONETSK, BULVAR SHEVCHENKO, 73, KV. 18, USSR; (8) VYACHESLAV GEORGIEVICH MIRONENKO, OF ULITSA STROMYNKA, 23, KORPUS 3, KV. 120, MOSCOW, USSR; (9) ANATOLY MIKHAILOVICH KHARCHENKO, OF TOREZ DONETSKOI OBLASTI, ULITSA LABORATORNAYA, 2, KV. 12, AND IURIAN SERGEEVICH LEVCHUK, OF TOREZ DONETSKOI OBLASTI, ULITSA PIONERSKAYA, 13, KV. 29, USSR.

Application No. 750/Cal/76 filed April 28, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

An explosion-proof electrical apparatus comprising an envelope divided into chambers for lead-in and lead-out of conductors, a switching device chamber and an interlocking isolator chamber adjacent to the conductor lead-in chamber and the switching device chamber characterized by that the chamber of the interlocking isolator is made up of walls two of said walls being made as plates positioned at a distance from each other and secured together so that contacts of the interlocking isolator can be arranged therebetween, whereas other walls of the chamber of the isolator are the walls of the apparatus envelope.

CLASS 195C. 143952.

Int. Cl.-F16k 5/00.

## A FLUID CONTROL DEVICE.

*Applicant & Inventor*: RAJENDRA KUMAR BHARGAVA, OF H-12, CHITRANJAN MARG, ASHOK NAGAR, JAIPUR-302001, (RAJASTHAN) INDIA.

Application No. 1015/Cal/76 filed June 11, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

## 5 Claims.

A fluid control device for use with a water main pipe comprising a valve housing having an inlet adapted to be connected to a water main pipe, an outlet adapted to be connected to a consumer service pipe, a valve plug capable of being axially displaced within said valve housing for opening or closing of said device, characterised in that a valve seat is provided within said valve housing such as to define a first and second chamber as herein described, formed of a first pillar integrally extending upwardly from the base of said valve housing, a second pillar integrally depending from said housing in a direction opposite to said first pillar within said housing each of said pillars having a bearing surface extending inwardly of said pillars for seating of said valve plug and such that when said valve plug sets against said bearing surface of the first and second pillars there is no flow communication between the inlet and the outlet.

CLASS 32F-b.

143953.

Int. Cl.-C07d 29/02.

## A PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 1-(9-ACRIDYL)-4-SUBSTITUTED AD 4, 4-DISUBSTITUTED PIPERIDINES AS TUBAL OCCLUDING AGENTS.

*Applicant*: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAPI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

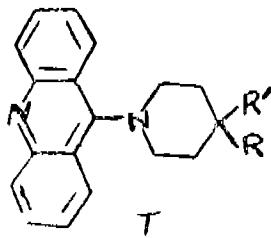
*Inventors*: PRABHAKAR MUKUND KELKAR, (2) SHRI NIVAS RASTOGI, (3) NITYA ANAND, (4) BRAJESH MALAVIYA, (5) NIRMAL KUMARI SUD, AND HARISH CHANDRA.

Application No. 1222/Cal/76 filed July 9, 1976.

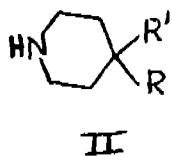
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

2 Claims.

Process for the synthesis of 1-(9-acridyl)-piperidines of structural formula I.



useful as tubal occluding agents comprises condensation of 9-chloroacridine with piperidine of structural formula II.



under reflux conditions in the presence of benzene or toluene as solvent, wherein R stands for H, -OH, -CN, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or Ac groups and R' stands for -CH<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -OAc, phenyl, CH<sub>3</sub>NHAc or CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> groups.

CLASS 32F,b.

143954.

Int. Cl.-C07d 91/64.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NITROIMIDAZOLYL VINYL THIADIAZOLES.

*Applicant* : BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, AT 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

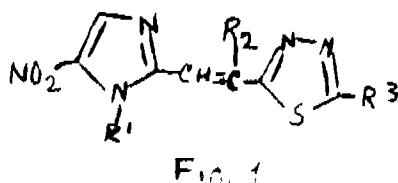
*Inventors* : HELMUT FLEIG, (2) HELMUT HAGEN, (3) TONI DOCKNER AND FRIEDRICH WILHELM KOHMANN.

Application No. 1781/Cal/76 filed September 27, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

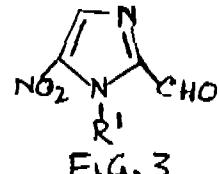
A process for the production of nitroimidazolyl vinyl thiadiazoles of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



where R¹ is alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms which may be substituted by hydroxy group or alkoxy group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl, R² is hydrogen or methyl, and R³ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 24 carbon atoms, unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or heteroaryl, wherein a 2-substituted 1, 3, 4-thiadiazole of the general formula shown in Fig. 2.



where R¹ and R² have the meanings given above is reacted with a 5-nitroimidazole 2-carboxaldehyde of the general formula shown in Fig. 3.



or at the acetal or acyl thereof, where R¹ has the meanings given above, at temperatures of from 50° to 220°C in the presence or absence of an acid condensation catalyst and in the presence or absence of a solvent.

CLASS 55F.

143955.

Int. Cl.-A01n 9/20.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A COMPOSITION FOR INHIBITING AXILLARY TOBACCO BUDS.

*Applicant* : KAO SOAP CO. LTD., OF NO. 1-1, KAYABA-CHO, NIHONBASHI, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

*Inventors* : JUNICHI KAWANO, KAZUYA OTSUJI, TSUNEYUKI TAKENO AND KAN MORI.

Application No. 1991/Cal/76 filed November 2, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a composition for inhibiting axillary tobacco buds which comprises admixing at least one kind of 6-hydroxy-3-(2H)-pyridazinone compound, or a salt thereof selected from the group consisting of an alkali metal ammonium, alkylamine having 8 to 18 carbon atoms and alkanolamine having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, and a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, as an adjuvant, one molecule of which having 10 to 40 ethoxy units and 1 to 3 aliphatic alkyl groups each having 8 to 22 carbon atoms.

CLASS 32F,a.

143956.

Int. Cl.-C07c 87/62.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-(2-BENZHYDRYL-ETHYL)-N-(1-PHENYL-ETHYL)-AMINE AND PHARMACEUTICALLY ACCEPTABLE SALT THEREOF.

*Applicant* : CHINION GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI TERMEKEK GYARA RT., OF TO-UTCA, 1-5, BUDAPEST IV, HUNGARY.

*Inventors* : DR. KALMAN HARSANYI, DR. DEZSO KORBONITS, PAL KISS AND ENDRO PALOST.

Application No. 2006/Cal/76 filed November 5, 1976.

Divison of Application No. 1788/Cal/75 filed September 18, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of N-[2-benzhydryl-ethyl]-N-[1-phenylethyl]-amine and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, characterized in reducing a carboxylic amide prepared of  $\alpha$ -phenylethylamine and 3, 3-diphenylpropionic acid with a complex metal hydride, preferably with lithium aluminum hydride in an inert organic solvent, preferably in dioxane, and if desired, converting the product thus obtained into an acid addition salt by reacting with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid.

CLASS 88D & 139F.

143957.

Int. Cl.-B01d 53/02, C01b 13/02.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AN OXYGEN-ENTRICHED GAS FROM AIR,

*Applicant*: VEGYTERV VEGYIMUVEKET TERVEZO VALIALAT, OF ERZSEBET KIRALYNE UTJA 1/C, BUDAPEST XIV, HUNGARY AND VESZPREMI VEGYIPARI EGYETEM, OF SCHONHERZ ZOLTAN UTCA 10, VESZPREM, HUNGARY.

*Inventors*: DR. GEZA HORVATH, DR. ALFRED LASZLO, DR. REZSO MOHILLA, ZOLTAN SIPOS, ZOLTAN SZABO, DR. TIBOR SZANYA, DR. PAL SZOLCSANYI AND MIKLOS VOROS.

Application No. 2035/Cal/76 filed November 12, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A process for the production of an oxygen-enriched gas from air in an adsorber unit containing a charge of adsorber, in which the following sequence of operations is cyclically repeated: partially filling the adsorber unit under pressure with a gas stream containing a concentration front of decreasing oxygen content, then completing the filling of the adsorber unit with air; expanding a fraction discharging from the adsorber unit as an oxygen-rich first product; thereafter expanding a concentration front from the remaining gas, which front is of decreasing oxygen content and identical with the entering concentration front; and finally removing a nitrogen-rich fraction in counter-current flow as a second product, expediently partly via a vacuum pump.

CLASS 3A.

143958.

Int. Cl.-C02d 1/00.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ROTARY SURFACE AERATORS.

*Applicant*: SIMON-HARTLEY LIMITED, OF ETRURIA WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

*Inventors*: ERIC PAUL AUSTIN AND WILLIAM SWAN ROBERTS ON.

Application No. 2100/Cal/76 filed November 24, 1976.

Convention date January 10, 1976/(00927/76) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

An aerator comprising a support member in the form of a flat plate which is adapted, when the aerator is in use, to lie in a horizontal plane and to be rotated about its central vertical axis, a plurality of angularly spaced blades secured to the underside of said plate and each extending radially from a central region thereof towards its periphery, each said blade having a maximum depth beneath a horizontal datum at a position intermediate its ends, and being provided with a plate secured to its lower edge and extending on both sides of the blade along at least a portion of that part of the length of the blade between its outer end and the position of maximum depth.

CLASS 32F, & F.g.

143959.

Int. Cl.-C07c 31/00.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SUBSTITUTED BENZHYDROLS.

*Applicant*: SCIENCE UNION ET CIE, SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE RECHERCHE MEDICALE, 14 RUE DU VAL D'OR 92150 SURESNES (FRANCE).

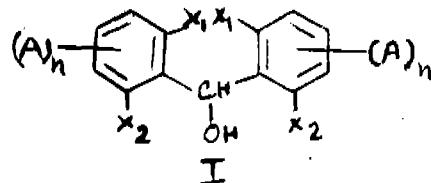
*Inventor*: MICHEL VINCENT.

Application No. 5/Cal/77 filed January 4, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

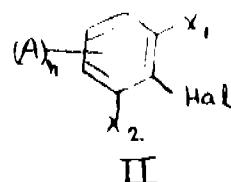
9 Claims.

A process for producing benzhydrols, optionally substituted in one or both ring having the general formula I.

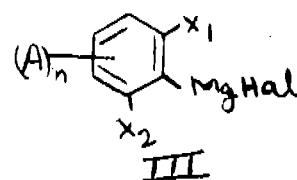


in which  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  the same or different, are a hydrogen, a lower alkyl radical, a lower alkoxy radical or a lower alkylthio radical.

$A$  represents fluorine, a lower alkyl radical, a lower alkoxy radical a trifluoromethyl radical or a trifluoromethyl radical or a trifluoromethoxy radical, and  $n$  is an integer from 0 to 3 which consists in condensing an halogenobenzene derivatives of the formula II.



in which the substituents  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $A$  and  $n$  are defined as previously given and Hal is a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom and magnesium to produce an arylmagnesium halide of the general formula III.



in which the substituents  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $A$  and  $n$  have the previously given meanings which is further condensed with a lower alkyl formate of the general formula IV.



in which R is a lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms in straight or branched claim to produce the corresponding benzhydrol of formula I.

CLASS 80D.

143960.

Int. Cl.-B01d 29/00.

UPFLOW FILTER APPARATUS FOR FLITERING LIQUIDS.

*Applicant*: ION EXCHANGE (INDIA) LIMITED, OF TIECICON HOUSE, DR. E. MOSES ROAD, BOMBAY 400011, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

*Inventor*: VIRUTHIYAMPARAMPATH RAMA KRISHNAN.

Application No. 103/Bom/75 filed April 14, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

14 Claims.

An upflow filter apparatus for filtering liquids, comprising a housing having an inlet at the bottom and an outlet at the top, fitted with valves, and containing a filter medium, the latter being a graded floating material having less specific gravity than the liquid to be filtered, e.g. synthetic or natural materials, such as herein described, and disc type strainners being provided at said inlet and outlet points to obstruct the passage of said filter medium out of the housing, the arrangement being such

that the turbid liquid to be filtered, when fed into the housing through the inlet, causes the filter medium to float and the floating medium presses against the strainer(s), provided at the outlet point, while the liquid passes through said filter medium, whereby the suspended solids contained in the liquid (i.e. turbidity) are trapped in the filter medium, and the filtered liquid comes out through the strainer(s) and the outlet.

CLASS 190C &amp; D.

143961.

Int. Cl.-H02n 4/00.

## FLUID DRIVEN POWER PRODUCING APPARATUS.

*Applicant & Inventor :* DANIEL JACOB SCHNEIDER, OF 608 DURANGE CIRCLE SOUTH, IRVING TEXAS 75062, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 249/Bom/75 filed September 12, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

22 Claims.

A fluid driven power producing apparatus for use in converting the kinetic energy of an accelerated fluid into mechanical energy, which in turn is converted by a generator into electrical energy, which apparatus comprises;

(a) a housing; (b) two substantially parallel axles detachably supported by said housing and capable of rotation within the support means thereof; (c) two substantially parallel wheels positioned on each of said axles and the wheels on one axle being in substantially the same vertically extending planes as the wheels on the other axle; (d) two belts, one of which connects the two wheels in one plane and the other belt connects the other two wheels in the other plane, and (e) a series of fluid dynamically designed blades each one of which is detachably connected at the opposite ends thereof respectively to the two belts.

CLASS 32B.

143962.

Int. Cl.-01 I/04, 3/00.

## A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HYDRO-CARBONS, FROM VEGETABLE OILS.

*Applicant :* THE INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION, DEPARTMENT OF SPACE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 'F' BLOCK, CAUVERY BHAVAN, DISTRICT OFFICE ROAD, BANGALORE 560009, KARNATAKA.

*Inventor :* KALUR VIJAYA CHANDRA RAO.

Application No. 15/Mas/76 filed January 24, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

11 Claims.

A process for producing hydrocarbons from vegetable oils comprising thermolysing the said oils in presence of a silica-alumina catalyst impregnated with any one of the oxides of the transition metals of IIIB, IIIIB, IVB, VB, VIB, VIIIB, and VIII groups of the periodic table at temperature ranging between 300°C to 700°C under atmospheric pressure in a fluidised bed, moving bed or fixed bed continuous tubular reactor, and separating and purifying the resulting hydrocarbons by known methods.

CLASS 14B &amp; F.

143963.

Int. Cl.-C14c 3/00.

## PROCESS TO SEPARATE RECOVER AND REUSE THE SOLID AND LIQUID PHASES FOR TREATMENT BATHS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

*Applicant & Inventor :* EUSEBIO DEL CUETO, OF CRIETA NO. 165, MEXICO 20, D. F.

Application No. 896/Cal/75 filed May 3, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings.

A process for separating and recovering the solid and liquid phases as defined hereinbefore from the baths of treatment of hides and skins in any conditions, i.e. with hair, crude salted,

dry, flint-dry or fresh recently flayed, including recycling of the separated liquid phase, which comprises the steps of:

(a) contacting the hides and skins with an aqueous salt solution in order to wet and condition them, using as the salt, a compound selected from an halide and a metal sulphate, anhydrous or hydrated, and mixtures thereof, agitating the salt solution containing the hides and skins, during a period of time of from a few minutes to several days;

(b) adding to the salt solution that contains the hides and skins, a strong alkali such as an alkaline metal hydroxide or a mixture of an alkali-earth metal hydroxide and an alkaline sulphide, while maintaining the agitation in the system, whereby the hides and skins continue their conditioning and the components adhered to the hides and skins are attacked;

(c) if necessary, screening the bath for separating the hair that may be released from the hides and skins;

(d) separating from the treatment bath, the hides and skins once the conditioning thereof has ended; and, thereafter,

(e) treating the said bath to isolate the solid and liquid phases therefrom,

the said process being characterized in that the said bath is treated while agitating, with a strong acid or with an acid salt, for lowering the pH until a value of 2 to 5, whereby a precipitation of the solid phase released from the hides and skins occurs with the evolution of gases; the precipitated solid phase is separated from the liquid phase; the liquid phase is treated with a strong alkali such as an alkali metal hydroxide or with a mixture of an alkali metal hydroxide and an alkaline sulphide to raise the pH to a value of 4 to 14, whilst a temperature of 0 to 50°C is maintained, and, if desired, the so treated liquid phase is recycled for the further treatment of new hides and skins at a pH of from 4 to 14.

CLASS 155D.

143964.

Int. Cl.-B32b 31/20.

## LAMINATING APPARATUS.

*Applicant :* SURENDRA LAL MAHENDRA, 9A/84, WESTERN EXTENSION AREA, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110006, INDIA.

Application No. 1889/Cal/75 October 1, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims.

A laminating apparatus comprising a plurality of guide rollers provided between a film feed roll and laminating rollers, means for applying an adhesive on said film, said means disposed between said feed roll and laminating rollers, and such as to provide a coating of an adhesive on one side of said film, said laminating rollers being pressure and guide rollers for laminating the film on to a substrate characterised in that, one of the said guide rollers constitute a heated roller and is provided in-between the adhesive applying means and the laminating rollers in order to dry the applied adhesive on to said film.

CLASS 68E<sub>1</sub>.

143965.

Int. Cl.-G05f 1/00.

## APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING OVER POWER LINES.

*Applicant :* GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION, AT 80 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventor :* DAVID CRAIG HARRISON.

Application No. 2153/Cal/75 filed November 11, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

Apparatus for transmitting over power lines comprising, a source of a unipolar potential derived from electrical power on said power lines, a source of a modulating signal of carrier

frequency for interrupting said unipolar potential at a rate corresponding to said carried frequency, and means for coupling the interrupted unipolar potential to said power lines to provide a carried signal of said carrier frequency on said power lines, said means for coupling comprising gated semiconductor switching means having gate electrode means and input and output electrode means in series with one of said power lines, gate resistive means connected between said input and gate electrode means, gate capacitive means connected between said gate electrode means and the other of said power lines output transistor switching means connected to said input electrode means for selectively exchanging current with said gate capacitive means through said gate resistive means, input capacitive means coupled to said output transistor switching means for carrying a potential for slowly switching the latter amplifying means on, first and second input switching means responsive to said modulating signal coupled to said input capacitive means and rendered conductive during alternating contiguous time intervals at said carrier signal frequency for alternately charging and discharging said input capacitive means and thereby slowly switching on said switching off said transistor switching means whereby said gated semi-conductor switching means delivers to said power line a slowly rising and falling current provided by said transistor switching means.

CLASS 86B.

143966.

Int. Cl.-A47d 9/02.

## IMPROVED COLLAPSIBLE CRADLE OR SWING.

*Applicant & Inventor* : KANDASAMY CHETTLAR SURYANARAYANAN, AT NO. 2, KATTUR, KOMARAPALAYAM, (VIA) BHAVANI, SALEM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

Application No. 168/Mas/75 filed November 10, 1975.

Post-dated December 17, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 9 Claims.

An improved collapsible cradle or swing comprising a pair of double L or like shaped frames, each having a base and two arms, the base of each frame being adapted to rest on the floor, the top two ends of the said pair of frames being pivotally and collapsibly mounted and being provided with short extending means near each of the said top ends and adapted to suspend a swingable frame assembly therefrom, the said frame assembly comprising two rods or like, having means at one end adapted to be suspended from the said extending means, and a rectangular or oblong or like frame detachably pivoted at the other end of the said rods.

CLASS 32F<sub>2</sub>.

143967.

Int. Cl.-C07c 135/00.

## A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4'-M-ALKYL-4-CYANO BIPHENYLS.

*Applicant* : RAMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HEBBAL, BANGALORE-560006, STATE OF KARNATAKA, INDIA.

*Inventors* : BUKKINAKERE KAPANIPATHAIYA SADASHIVA, DR. VENKATARAMANAIYER SURENDRANATH AND MANIVALA RAMAKRISHNAIAH SUBRAMANYAM.

Application No. 196/Mas/75 filed December 9, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

## 3 Claims.

A process for the preparation of 4'-n-alkyl-4-cyano biphenyls, comprising the steps of—

(i) reacting 4-bromobiphenyl with an n-acyl halide carried out in the presence of Friedel-Crafts catalyst such as anhydrous aluminium chloride in carbon disulphide at room temperatures, to form 4-bromo-4'-n-acyl biphenyl;

(ii) reducing the said 4-bromo-4'-n-acyl, biphenyl under Wolff-Kishner conditions, to corresponding 4-bromo-4'-n-alkyl biphenyl; and

(iii) finally converting the said 4-bromo-4'-n-alkyl biphenyl into the corresponding 4'-n-alkyl-4-cyano biphenyl by refluxing it with cuprous cyanide in dimethylformamide and recovering the said 4'-n-alkyl-4-cyano biphenyl by known methods.

CLASS 32F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>.

143968.

Int. Cl.-C07d 57/00.

## PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NITROIMIDAZOLES.

*Applicant* : CIBA-GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, OF AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY-400063, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

*Inventors* : KUPPUSWAMY NAGARAJAN, (2) VISHWA PRAKASH ARYA AND THOMAS GEORGE.

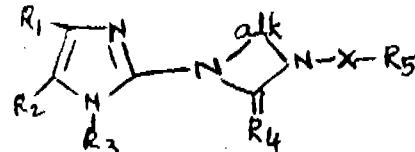
Application No. 21/Bom/76 filed January 17, 1976.

Division of application No. 266/Bom/73 (139500) filed August 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

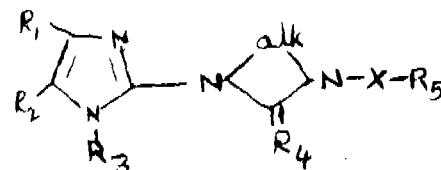
## 3 Claims.

Process for the production of compounds having the general formula I.



FORMULA I

wherein one of the groups R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen or lower alkyl and the other a nitro group, R<sub>3</sub> is a lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, lower-alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower-alkyl-sulphonyl-lower-alkyl or amino lower-alkyl, R<sub>4</sub> is an oxo or thioxo group, X is a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl sulphanyl or sulphonyl group and R<sub>5</sub> when X is a carbonyl group is a lower alkoxy, amino, lower-alkylamino or dilower-alkylamino group, and when X is a thiocarbonyl, sulphanyl or sulphonyl, R<sub>5</sub> is a lower alkyl, aryl, amino, alkylamino or dilower-alkylamino group and alk is a lower alkylene group, their salts and N-oxides which comprises nitrating by methods known *per se* a compound of formula II.



FORMULA II

whereas one of the residues R' and R'' is a hydrogen atom and the other a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group and, if desired, resulting salts are converted into the free compounds or other salts as described herein, or resulting free compounds are converted into their salts as described herein.

CLASS 32F<sub>2b</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>.

143969.

Int. Cl.-C07d 57/00.

## PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NITROIMIDAZOLES.

*Applicant* : CIBA-GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, OF AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY-400063, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA, AN INDIAN SUBSIDIARY OF THE SWISS COMPANY CIBA-GEIGY LIMITED, BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

*Inventors* : KUPPUSWAMY NAGARAJAN, VISWA PRAKASH ARYA AND THOMAS GEORGE.

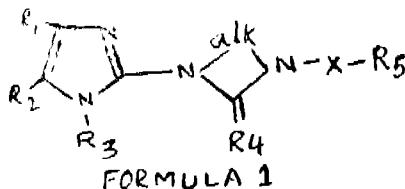
Application No. 22/Bom/76 January 17, 1976.

Division of Application No. 266/Bom/73 (135900) filed August 13, 1973.

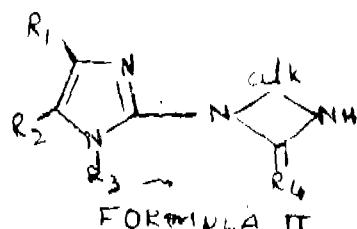
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims.

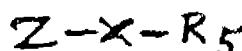
Process for the production of compounds having the general formula I.



wherein one of the groups R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> is a hydrogen or lower alkyl and the other a nitro group, R<sub>2</sub> is a lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, lower-alkoxy-lower-alkyl, lower-alkyl-sulphonyl-lower-alkyl or amino-lower-alkyl, R<sub>4</sub> is an oxo or thioxo group, X is a carbonyl, thio-carbonyl, sulphonyl or sulphonyl group and R<sub>5</sub> when X is a carbonyl group is a lower alkoxy, amino, lower-alkylamino or dilower-alkylamino group, and when X is a thiocarbonyl, sulphonyl or sulphonyl, R<sub>5</sub> is a lower alkyl, aryl, amino, alkylamino or dilower-alkylamino group and alk is a lower alkylene group their salts and N-oxides which comprises reacting a compound of formula II.



wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> and alk have the above defined meanings, with a compound of formula III.



wherein X and R<sub>5</sub> have the previously defined meanings and Z is a reactive esterified hydroxy group such as herein described, a reactive etherified hydroxy group such as herein described, mercapto group, on an etherified mercapto group such as herein described, an ammonium group, a sulphonyl group on a sulphonyl group.

CLASS 94C & G. 143970.

Int. Cl.-B02c 13/06.

CRUSHING AND/OR MILLING MACHINES.

*Applicant & Inventor:* MANUBHAI HARIBHAI PATEL, C/O. PUMBECA ENGINEERING CO., NR. PATEL PLASTIC, VITHAL UDYOGNAGAR, VALLABH VIDYANAGAR, (VIA ANAND), (GUJARAT STATE), INDIA.

Application No. 291/Bom/76 filed August 23, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims.

A crushing and/or milling machine comprising a horizontally disposed cylindrical housing having a circular wide flange disposed along its curved wall near one end and a cover plate at the other end, a crushing plate adjustably held at said flange to form milling chamber between said cover plate and said crushing plate, a power driven shaft axially of said housing and passing through said crushing plate, a plurality of crushing hammers rotatably mounted on said shaft in said milling

chamber, an inlet, in said cover plate, for material to be crushed and/or milled a chute connecting said milling chamber through said inlet, an endless sieve surrounding the edge of said crushing plate and the circular path described by said hammers said endless sieve being spaced from said edge and said path and projecting upto said cover plate so as to form an annular chamber between the housing wall and said endless sieve, one or more openings in said flange, a blower at the back of said crushing plate and an outlet in said annular chamber.

CLASS 107A.

143971.

Int. Cl.-F02f 7/00.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CRANKCASE OF AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.

*Applicant:* KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LIMITED, AT LAXMANRAO KIRLOSKAR ROAD, POONA-411003, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

*Inventor:* SURENDRA BALKRISHNA CHANDORKAR.

Application No. 368/Bom/76 filed October 18, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims.

A crankcase for an internal combustion engine characterised in that its walls parallelly disposed to the axial plane of the crankcase are cast with a base of a plurality of large convexly bulging equal arcs joined by comparatively small concave arcs, each wall arising from its such base degenerating smoothly into a straight wall.

CLASS 50D & 143D.

143972.

Int. Cl.-B65b 1/00.

AN APPARATUS FOR AND A METHOD OF RAPIDLY SOLIDIFYING A MOLTEN SUBSTANCE TO A DESIRED SHAPE FOR NON-DHERENTLY PACKING THE SAME IN A CONTAINER.

*Applicant & Inventor:* PATTAMADA AYANNA CHENGAPPA, M/S. TECHNICAL THINKTANK CO., 19/2, CUNNINGHAM ROAD, BANGALORE-560052, KARNATAKA, INDIA.

Application No. 255/Mas/76 filed December 14, 1976.

Addition to No. 139170.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims.

An apparatus for rapidly solidifying a molten substance of the type herein described to a desired shape for non-adherently packing the same in a container made of a material depending upon the nature of the said substance to be packed comprising at least one mould of the desired shape disposed in cooling means, the said mould having side walls tapering divergently from its base; at least one hollow projection on the said base extending into the interior of the mould, the said hollow projection being closed at its upper end and open at the base; and a vent pipe leading into the said hollow projection for discharging the vapours therefrom, characterised in that the mould is provided with a lid, a substantial portion of the surface of the lid being depressed downwardly from its sides so as to be maintained in contact with the molten substance in the mould and the sides of the lid being engageably disposed with respect to the mouth of the mould.

CLASS 24D, & E.

143973.

Int. Cl.-B60t 15/32.

A PNEUMATIC WINDOFF DEVICE FOR USE IN VEHICLE BRAKING SYSTEMS.

*Applicant:* SUNDARAM-CLAYTON LIMITED, PADI, MADRAS-600050, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

*Inventor:* SRINIVASAN RANGANATHAN.

Application No. 258/Mas/76 filed December 14, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims.

A pneumatic windoff device for use in a vehicle braking system, incorporating pneumatic spring-loaded braking means and a known double check valve (housing a shuttle and having a first port, a second port and a delivery port) provided for the air reservoir of the system and the said braking means, the first port of the double check valve for connection to the said air reservoir, and the delivery port thereof for connection to the said braking means, the said device comprising a housing having an air passage terminating in first and second apertures, the second aperture for connection to the second port of the double check valve; a valve member normally closing the air passage under spring constraint acting in a direction towards the first aperture; a pin provided at the second aperture for protruding into the double check valve and restraining any movement of the shuttle towards the second port; and a pressure-operable plunger provided at the first aperture for actuating the valve member and opening the air-passage whenever necessary.

CLASS 90-I.

143974.

Int. Cl.-C03b 18/00, 19/00.

METHOD OF MAKING GLASS OR SHAPED GLASS BODIES HAVING THERMOPLASTIC PROPERTIES.

*Applicant* : CORNING GLASS WORKS, OF CORNING, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : ROGER FRANK BARTHOLOMEW, HAROLD D. FRANK, RATES, STANLEY DONALD STOOKEY AND WALTER HOWARD TARCZA.

Application No. 109/Cal/75 filed January 20, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims.

A method of making glass or shaped glass bodies having thermoplastic properties, which comprises hydrating a glass or glass body containing, in mole per cent on the oxide basis, 3-25%  $N_{2}O$  and/or  $K_{2}O$  and 50-9%  $SiO_2$ , the sum of these constituents constituting at least 55% of the total composition, by exposing the glass to a  $H_2O$ -containing gaseous environment having a relative humidity of at least 75% at a temperature of at least 100°C., for a period of time sufficient to develop at least 100°C., for a period of time sufficient to develop at least a surface portion which is essentially saturated with water; and, thereafter, dehydrating said body through contact therewith with a gaseous environment wherein the relative humidity is 0-90% of that employed in the hydration step for a period of time sufficient to reduce the water content at least within the surface portion but leaving an effective amount therein to impart the desired thermoplastic properties thereto and, if desired, shaping the glass so obtained to shaped glass bodies by methods conventionally used for shaping organic plastic materials.

CLASS 121 & 194C.c.

143975.

Int. Cl.-H01j 61/00.

ELECTRIC GAS DISCHARGE LAMP.

*Applicant* : N. V. PHILIPS' GIOPENFABRIEKEN, AT EMMASINGEL, EINDHOVEN, NETHERLANDS.

*Inventor* : LAMBERTUS WILHELMUS JOHANNESMANDERS.

Application No. 430/Cal/75 filed March 5, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Electric gas discharge lamp having a luminescent screen which comprises a light-transmissive support on which two superposed luminescent layers are disposed which each on excitation by the radiation emanating from the discharge emit

light, the layer which faces the discharge consisting of a luminescent material which per unit weight is more expensive than the material of the other luminescent layer, characterized in that the luminescent layer more remote from the discharge comprises one or more halophosphates of calcium and/or strontium activated by antimony and/or manganese and the layer facing the discharge consists of a blend of three luminescent materials which are activated by rare earth metals and have line emissions between 450 and 490 nanometers, between 520 and 565 nanometers and between 590 and 630 nanometers respectively.

CLASS 40B.

143976.

Int. Cl.-

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A CATALYST FOR THE POLYMERISATION OF 1-OLEFINS.

*Applicant* : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

*Inventor* : TIBOR TOTH.

Application No. 505/Cal/75 filed March 14, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a catalyst which may be used for the polymerisation of 1-olefins, by reaction of a transition metal compound with a metal alcoholate and by treating the reaction product (component A) with an activator (component B), wherein the preparation of component A is performed by combining a chromium-III compound containing water of crystallization with a metal alcoholate in a molar ratio of chromium to metal being 1:1 to 1:10.

CLASS 70C<sub>1</sub> & C<sub>8</sub>.

143977.

Int. Cl.-C23b 9/02.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE PROCESS OF HARD ANODISING OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS IN SULPHURIC ACID ELECTROLYTE USING ALTERNATING CURRENT.

*Applicant* : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

*Inventors* : BALKUNJE ANANTHA SHENOI, VENKATARAMAN BALASUBRAMANIAN, AND SUBBIAH JOHN.

Application No. 701/Cal/75 filed April 8, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

1 Claim. No drawings.

A process for hard anodising of aluminium and its alloys containing silicon and copper using alternating current in sulphuric acid electrolyte which comprises the steps of mechanical polishing and buffing, degreasing with trichloroethylene, alkaline etching and dipping in acid, with an intermediate washing and hard anodising in an aqueous electrolyte containing 2.5 to 20% w/v sulphuric acid and 0.5 to 10% w/v of one or more of the addition agents such as alkalinimetal acetates, sulphates, nitrates, borates, tartarates and oxalates of sodium, potassium, lithium and ammonium at temperatures between -5 to +5°C using current densities of upto A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 30 to 120 min to produce a hard oxide coating of 25 to 80 microns thickness to give harness values of upto 600 VPN.

CLASS 188.

143978.

Int. Cl.-C23c 3/02.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS FOR DEPOSITION OF COPPER ON ACTIVATED SURFACE.

*Applicant* : LONDON LABORATORIES LIMITED CO., AT 15 LUNAR DRIVE, WOODBRIDGE, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors:* CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ AND ANTHONY JOSEPH BASILONE.

Application No. 1178/Cal/75 filed June 16, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings.

In a process for the deposition of metallic copper on a catalytically activated surface such as herein described by disproportionation of cuprous ions in an aqueous solution to effect deposition of metallic copper on said surface, the improvement which comprises rapidly reducing in a manner such as herein described cupric tetraamino ions in aqueous solution substantially completely to cuprous diammino ions and thereafter effecting controlled disproportionation of the resultant cuprous ions by adding an activator-modifier such as herein described which activator-modifier brings about the deposition of metallic copper principally on said catalytically activated surface.

CLASS 32B & 40B & F.

143979.

Int. Cl.-B01j 9/00; 11/58;

C07b 29/00.

#### PROCESS FOR ISOMERIZING ALKENES

*Applicant:* SNAMPROGETTI S.P.A. OF CORSO VENEZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

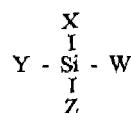
*Inventors:* GIOVANNI MANARA, (2) VITTORIO FATTORE AND BRUNO NOTARI.

Application No. 1395/Cal/75 filed July 17, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the skeleton isomerization of alkenes such as herein described, consisting in contacting at a temperature in the range of from 300° to 600°C in the range of from atmospheric pressure to 10 Atm the alkene on which there is interest or a mixture of alkenes with a catalyst constituted by active alumina previously treated with a silicon compound having as formula :



wherein, X, Y, Z and W can be -R, -OR, -Cl, -Br, -SiH<sub>n</sub>, -COOR, -H<sub>n</sub>Cl<sub>m</sub>, R being either hydrogen or an alkyl, aryl, cyclo-alkyl aromatic, alkyl-aromatic, alkyl-cycloalkyl radical having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, n and m being whole numbers in the range of from 1 to 3.

CLASS 37A.

143980.

Int. Cl.-B04b 1/06.

#### CENTRIFUGE APPARATUS

*Applicant:* PENNWALT CORPORATION, OF PENNWALT BUILDING, THREE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 19102, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors:* ROBERT EDWARD HIGH AND ALBERT JOHN SAMWAYS.

Application No. 2047/Cal/76 filed October 22, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

In a decenter centrifuge for separating light and heavy phase materials into respective inner and outer layers from a mixture thereof and for separately discharging said materials, having an elongated imperforate bowl with a tapered portion, said

bowl being rotatable about its longitudinal axis, feed means for delivering the mixture to be separated into said bowl, a screw conveyor comprising a hub and a series of helical flights mounted on said hub coaxially to advance heavy phase material in the direction of the tapered portion of the bowl during rotation of said screw conveyor relative to said bowl, means for discharging light phase material from the bowl, and means for discharging heavy phase material from the bowl including a discharge port in the tapered portion of said bowl, said discharge port having a weir surface, said screw conveyor defining with said bowl a helical chamber extending about said axis between said means for discharging light phase material and said means for discharging heavy phase material, that improvement comprising;

a baffle carried by the screw conveyor and extending between two adjacent helical flights to divide the helical chamber into,

a separating zone communicating with said means for discharging light phase material, and

a discharging zone for heavy phase material within the tapered portion of the bowl and communicating with said discharge port;

said baffle having an outer edge adjacent to said bowl to define therewith a restricted passageway for the underflow of heavy phase material from the separating zone to the discharging zone and extending inwardly from said outer edge through the combined thickness of said layers of light phase material and heavy phase material in the separating zone to prevent the bow of light phase material from said separating zone to said discharging zone.

and means for maintaining the inner surface of the layer of separated light phase material inwardly of said weir surface and to discharge light phase material from said separating zone to said discharge passageway, the centrifugal pressure head of the layer of separated light phase material being applied to the heavy phase material in the separating zone and being transmitted through the restricted passageway to the heavy phase material in said discharging zone,

whereby the centrifugal pressure head transmitted to the heavy phase material in said discharging zone combines with the force applied by said screw conveyor to the heavy phase material in said discharging zone to overcome the centrifugal pressure head of the heavy phase material in said discharging zone, and thereby advance the heavy phase material in said discharging zone to said discharge port for discharge therefrom.

CLASS 119A.

143981.

Int. Cl.-D03d 51/38.

#### AUTOMATIC WEFT STOP MECHANISM IN AND FOR A LOOM RUN BY INDIVIDUAL MOTOR

*Applicant:* INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRIES' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, OF 17, TARATOLA ROAD, CALCUTTA-53, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

*Inventors:* SAMIR KUMAR NEOGI, (2) TAMAL KUMAR RAY.

Application No. 2185/Cal/75 filed November 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A device being an automatic weft stop mechanism in and for a loom run by an individual motor comprising a feeler located at one side of the loom and adapted to be vertically disposed in the path of a movement of the reed fixed on race board of the loom, a gap being formed in said reed and race board making a path for the feeler, said feeler being fulcrumed at its upper end; a substantially horizontally disposed lever connected to the upper end of said feeler; switch associated with the motor adapted to be moved up and down on a vertical support member in synchronisation with the alternate forward and backward movement of the reed; arrangement being such that line of vertical movement of the switch carrying member intercepts the line of sidewise movement of the horizontally disposed lever.

CLASS 62C<sub>1</sub>.

143982.

Int. Cl.-C09b 65/00.

## LIQUID PREPARATIONS OF REACTIVE DYESTUFFS.

*Applicant*: HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

*Inventors*: KONRAD OPITZ, (2) LUDWIG SCHLAIFER.

(3) ERWIN UNGERMANN.

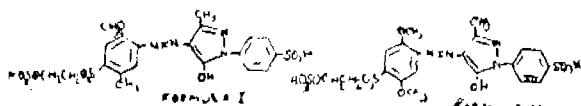
Application No. 2195/Cal/75 filed November 17, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Liquid aqueous dyeing preparation of fibre-reactive dyestuffs containing:

(a) a total of from 5 to 35 per cent by weight of the two dyestuffs corresponding in the form of the free acids to the formulae I &amp; II.



(b) from 1 to 5 per cent by weight of buffer substances such as herein described not capable of reacting chemically with the fibre reactive grouping of the said dyestuffs, and having a pH-value between 3 and 7.

CLASS 56F. &amp; 139A.

143983.

Int. Cl.-C10b 53/04.

fi

## PROCESS FOR DRYING COAL IN HOT OIL SLURRY.

*Applicant*: HYDROCARBON RESEARCH, INC., OF 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10006, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventor*: FRANKLIN DAVID HOFFERT.

Application No. 86/Cal/76 filed January 15, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A process for evaporating moisture from a moisture-containing particulate body, which comprises heating the body under temperature and pressure conditions such as to drive off steam, recompressing said steam, and using the recompressed steam as the major source of heat for the evaporation step.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub> & F<sub>2a</sub> & F<sub>2b</sub>.

143984.

Int. Cl.-C07e 127/20; 135/00; 69/36.

## PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-CARBO-MOYL ETHYL OXANILATES.

*Applicant*: STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY, OF WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT-06880, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

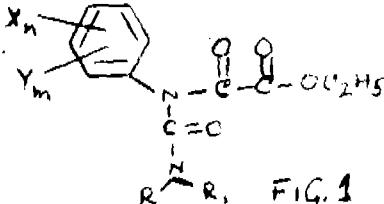
*Inventors*: EDMUND JEREMIAH GAUGHAN, (2) GEORGE BLACKMORE LARGE, (3) JAMES HUA-HIN CHAN AND ALEXANDER MIHAJOVSKI.

Application No. 404/Cal/76 filed March 5, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of a compound having the formula as shown in Fig. 1.

R  $\sim$  R, FIG. 1

wherein X and Y are independently selected from the group consisting of chloro, bromo and trifluoromethyl; n is either 0 or 1; m is either 0 or 1; R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl from C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> inclusive, and lower alkoxy from C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> inclusive; or R and R<sub>1</sub> taken together is selected from the group consisting of the structures shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

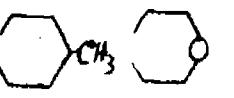
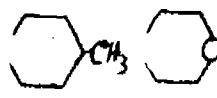


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

comprising (a) reacting a compound having the formula shown in Fig. 5,

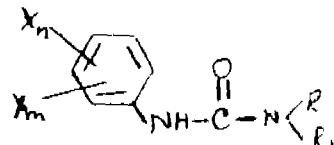


FIG. 5

wherein X, Y, n, m, R and R<sub>1</sub> are as defined above, with sodium hydride, and (b) reacting the product of step (a) with ethyloxalyl chloride to obtain the desired product.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub> & F<sub>2a</sub> & F<sub>2b</sub>.

143985.

Int. Cl.-C07c 103/30.

## A PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF SUBSTITUTED-2-NAPHTHANILIDES AS CESTOCIDICAL AGENTS.

*Applicant*: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

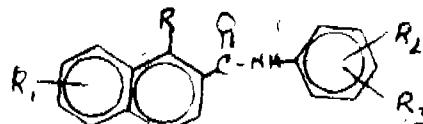
*Inventors*: ANIL KUMAR SINGH, (2) HARJINDRA SINGH, (3) SATYAVAN SHARMA, (4) RAMAN NARAYANA IYER, (5) JAGADISH CHNDRA KATIYAR, (6) TARUN KANTI CHOWDHURY, (7) SHIVE RAM, (8) AMIYA BHUSHAN SEN.

Application No. 741/Cal/75 filed April 28, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

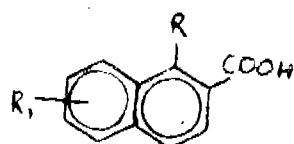
3 Claims.

Process for the preparation of new substituted 2-naphthalnilides of general formula III.

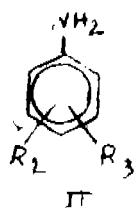


III

comprises reacting substituted-2-naphthoic acids of general formula I.

**I**

with substituted anilines of general formula II.

**II**

in the presence of condensing agents in organic solvents, where R is hydroxy or acetoxy; R<sub>1</sub> is halogen like chloro or bromo or alkoxy like methoxy or aryloxy like phenoxy or thiophenoxy present in any position other than 1 or 2 of the naphthalene ring, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or halogen like chloro, or bromo, or nitro or cyano and R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or like chloro or bromo or nitro and cyano or alkoxy like methoxy or aryloxy like phenoxy or thiophenoxy or alkylamino like methylamino or cyclic imino like piperidino or N-methyl piperazino radicals present at position of benzene ring.

CLASS 40F &amp; 88F.

143986.

Int. Cl.-F25j.

**PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GAS FROM SOLID FUELS.**

*Applicant : METALLGESELLSCHAFT A.G., OF 16, FRANKFURT A. M., REUTERWEG 14, WEST GERMANY.*

*Inventors : DR. CARL HAFKE ROLAND WEBER AND RUDOLF KOHLEN.*

Application No. 758/Cal/76 filed April 29, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the production of gas comprising mainly hydrogen, carbondioxide and methane from a solid fuel selected from the group consisting of coal, brown coal and peat which comprises the steps of :

(a) effecting gasification by contacting said solid fuel with oxygen and water vapor at a pressure in the range of 5-150 bars to form a raw gas comprising mainly hydrogen, carbon dioxide, methane, tar, solids and water at a temperature of 400-700°C;

(b) cooling said raw gas to effect condensation of the tar and water by containing it with a cooling liquid such as herein defined containing water at a temperature of 160-220°C, the condensate containing the solids;

(c) separating from the solids-containing condensate a heavy fraction enriched in high-boiling tar with a solids content of 10-60%;

(d) passing said heavy fraction to a solids disintegrator wherein a major portion of the solids is reduced in size to a particle size below 2 mm;

(e) then recycling at least part of said heavy fraction from step (d) to the gasification process of step (a); and

(f) finally recycling the balance of said heavy fraction to the separation step of step (c).

CLASS 32F.b.

143987.

Int. Cl.-C07d 99/24.

**A PROCESS FOR PREPARING CEPHALOSPORIN DERIVATIVES.**

*Applicant : TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., OF 27 DOSHOMACHI 2-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.*

*Inventors : MITSUO NUMATA, (2) ISAO MINAMIDA, (3) MASOYASHI YAMAOKA, (4) MITSURU SHIRAISHI, (5) TOSHIO MIYAWAKI.*

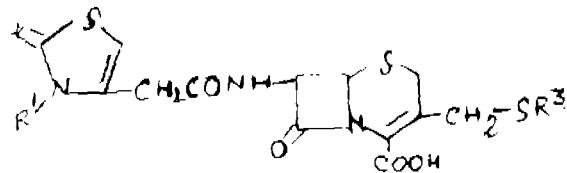
Application No. 1001/Cal/76 filed June 9, 1976.

Division of Application No. 2852/Cal/74 filed December 24 1974.

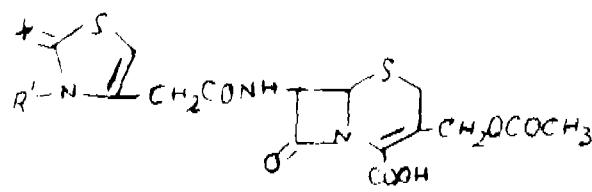
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

37 Claims.

A process for producing a compound of the formula I.

**FORMULA I**

wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen or an alkyl group, X represents oxygen or sulfur or a group of formula -NR<sup>2</sup> (where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, an alkyl group and in the case of alkyl, it may form a ring with R<sup>1</sup>) and R<sup>3</sup> represents a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group as herein described and/or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises the production of the compound (1) by reacting a compound of the formula II.

**FORMULA II**

wherein each of the symbols has the same as described above, with a compound of the formula;

R<sup>3</sup> SH

wherein R<sup>3</sup> has the same meaning as described above the pharmaceutically acceptable salts being prepared in a conventional manner.

CLASS 32F.b.

143988.

Int. Cl.-C07d 99/24.

**A PROCESS FOR PREPARING CEPHALOSPORIN DERIVATIVES.**

*Applicant : TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., OF 27 DOSHOMACHI 2-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.*

*Inventors : MITSUO NUMATA, (2) ISAO MINAMIDA, (3) MASOYASHI YAMAOKA, (4) MITSURU SHIRAISHI, (5) TOSHIO MIYAWAKI.*

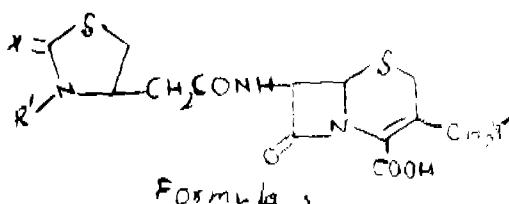
Application No. 1002/Cal/76 filed June 9, 1976.

Division of application No. 2852/Cal/74 filed 24th December, 1974.

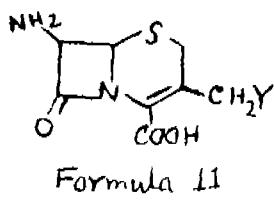
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 37 Claims.

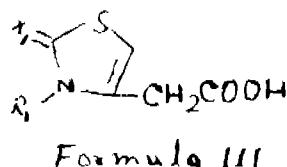
A process for producing a compound of the formula I.



wherein R' represents hydrogen or an alkyl group, X represents oxygen or sulfur or a group of formula -NR<sup>2</sup> (where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, an alkyl group and in the case of alkyl, it may form a ring with R'), and Y represents acetoxy group or a group of formula -SR<sup>3</sup> (where R<sup>3</sup> is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group as described or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which comprises the production of the compound (I) by reacting a compound of the formula II.



wherein Y has the same meaning as above, with a compound of the formula III.



wherein X represents oxygen, sulfur or a conventionally protected imino group and R' has the same meaning as above, and if desired, removing the protective group of the imino group in a conventional manner, the pharmaceutically acceptable salt being prepared in a known manner.

CLASS 136F & 151C.

143989.

Int. Cl.-F161 9/12, 9/18.

**PLASTICS PIPE HAVING A WALL WITH LENGTHWISE EXTENDING CHANNELS.**

*Applicant:* WAVIN B. V., OF 251, HANDELLAAN, ZWOLLE, THE NETHERLANDS.

*Inventor:* JAN PETER VAN DONGHEN.

Application No. 2224/Cal/76 filed December 17, 1976.

Convention date October 1, 1976/(40957/76) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 12 Claims.

A plastics pipe comprising an inner wall and an outer wall being interconnected by lengthwise extending connecting partitions while forming lengthwise extending channels, wherein each channel is provided with a channel closing wall which ends at some distance from the nearest free end of the pipe.

**OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS**

## (1)

An opposition has been entered by Belpahar Refractories Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 142642 made by Orissa Cement Limited.

## (2)

An opposition has been entered by Asia Foundations and Constructions Pvt. Ltd., to the grant of a Patent on Application No. 142644 made by Ashok Kumar and Vijay Kumar,

**CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERRORS  
UNDER SECTION 78(3)**

## (1)

The title in the application and specification of application for Patent No. 141030 (earlier numbered as 2374/Cal/75), the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in the Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1977 has been corrected to read as "A method for the preparation of diphenyl ether derivatives" under sub-section (3) of Section 78 of the Patents Act, 1970.

## (2)

The title of the invention in the application and specification of patent No. 141178 (earlier numbered as 1023/Cal/74), the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 29th January, 1977 has been corrected to read as "A process for modifying coffee products", under sub-section (3) of Section 78 of the Patents Act, 1970.

## (3)

The title of the invention in the application and specification of patent application No. 141266 (earlier numbered as 190/MAS/73) the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in the Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 5th February 1977, has been corrected to read as "Process for the preparation of thiostarch and thiocel lulose" under sub-section (3) of Section 78 of the Patents Act, 1970.

## (4)

The title in the application and specification of application for patent No. 141369 (earlier numbered as 482/Cal/74) made by "Georg Naderer" India, the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 26th February 1977 has been corrected to read as "Concrete sleepers and method of making the same", under Section 78(3) of the Patents Act, 1970.

## (5)

The title in the application and specification for patent No. 141410 (earlier numbered as 370/Cal/74) made by "Demag Aktiengesellschaft and others", the acceptance of the complete specification of which was notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1977 has been corrected to read as "Procedure for reducing metal ores, especially iron ores", under Section 78(3) of the Patents Act, 1970.

**PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED**

A limited number of printed copies of the undenoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

## (1)

86113 132310 132429 132702 132879

## (2)

100329 115693 131427

## (3)

125914 131645 131985 132341

## (4)

87356 113555 128727 133070 133215 133236 133275 133282  
133350 133683 133845 134216 135162 135256 135336 135493  
135495 135499

## (5)

131717 132581 132953 133025 133208 133358 133422 133461  
133822 133958 134765 135110

(6)

132904 133161 133271 133299 133425

(7)

85928 105694 106664 111194 114392 118994 120955 121299  
125145 132473 132745 133124 133191 133324 133434 133717  
133920 134196 134492 134771 134894 105067 135540 135547

(8)

104132 119723 132842 133551 133882 133992 134237 134238  
134413 134709 134868 135164 135263 135541 135548

(9)

131718 132551 132716 133354 133486 133487 133879 133922  
134619 135013 135084 135099 135292 135661 135662 135664  
135665 135666 135667 135668 135669 135670 135672 135673  
135674 135675 135676 135677 135682 135684 135685 135686  
135687 135688

## PATENTS SEALED

141054 141270 141348 141663 141675 141717 141733 141746  
141801 141817 141832 141838 141845 141858 141894 141895  
141897 141900 141901 141908 141915 141918 141975 141990  
142000 142018 142019 142031 142052 142067 142085 142088  
142089 142090 142091 102098 142101 142113 142114 142123  
142127 142170 142201 142225 142865 142868PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED  
WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	&	Title of the invention
125482	(26-2-70)	Process for preparing improved furan prepolymers and binder compositions containing said prepolymers.
126902.	(2-6-70)	Water-soluble monoazo dyestuffs, process for preparing them, and process for dyeing, printing or colouring textile materials therewith.
127752	(28-7-70)	New water-insoluble monoazo-dyestuffs and process for their preparation.
128835	(15-10-70)	Process for the continuous preparation of an aqueous solution containing a hydroxylammonium salt.
128907	(20-10-70)	Process for the production of urea.
129487	(3-12-70)	Process for preparing cyanoethyl ether of galactomannan gum.
130375	(25-2-71)	New Azo Compounds, processes for their manufacture and use.
131311	(11-5-71)	Electrolytic production of manganese dioxide in $\alpha$ -modification.

## RENEWAL FEES PAID

86365 86370 86622 86632 87050 87488 87869 89465 90228  
91662 91792 91828 92041 92245 92296 92304 92329 92427  
92490 92553 92607 92785 93082 93210 93212 97550 97742  
97878 97903 97928 97981 97982 98275 98535 98819  
103550 103823 103848 103952 104019 104027 104049 104200  
104441 104672 106483 109081 109082 109144 109229 109383  
109394 109446 109461 109468 109497 109538 109565 109630  
109634 109724 109752 109870 110006 112777 113417 113506

113745 113763 113777 113869 113945 114160 114169 114249  
114250 114251 114277 114315 114341 114359 114444 114516  
114574 114633 114700 114770 114818 115027 115032 115070  
115078 117052 117053 119049 119125 119189 119255 119278  
119536 119391 119516 119586 119685 119839 119906 119952  
120002 120015 120018 120029 120041 120070 120086 120329  
120339 120376 120413 120554 120601 120924 121622 122626  
124335 124509 124573 124758 124893 125018 125169 125180  
125289 125400 125418 125534 125640 125729 125766 125808  
125889 126663 128129 128919 129472 129888 129962 130010  
130125 130172 130178 130181 130238 130253 130270 130311  
130316 130345 130351 130353 130401 130410 130427 130561  
130572 130580 130628 130631 130681 130697 130727 130747  
130774 130926 131093 131095 131409 131452 131944 131946  
132011 132212 132285 132859 133204 133239 133260 133969  
134017 134169 134170 134186 134265 134266 134293 134377  
134503 134550 134551 134552 134580 134597 134647 134667  
134672 134718 134739 134748 134759 134772 134839 134865  
134885 135029 135062 135069 135093 135382 135383 135736  
135839 135875 135897 136169 136178 136463 136525 136550  
136551 136694 136719 136756 136858 136930 136951 137295  
137350 137375 137383 137399 137421 137538 137611 137620  
137777 137839 137966 138064 138082 138161 138201 138230  
138358 138418 138448 138680 138687 138750 138758 138821  
139032 139277 139408 139420 139454 139728 139737 139822  
139970 140040 140072 140325 140435 140868 140912 140983  
141075 141121 141125 141129 141163 141170 141176 141199  
141208 141244 141245 141361 141432 141405 141453 141603  
141654 141661 141785 141839 142172 142414 142445 142462  
142539

## RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 139839 granted to Development Consultants Private Limited for an invention relation to "Improvements in or relating to an apparatus for agitating slurry or the like material". The Patent ceased on the 18th September, 1977 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 21st January, 1978.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 4th May, 1978 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the Opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 106501 dated the 5th August, 1966 made by National Engineering Works on the 23rd June, 1977 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 3rd September, 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 135897 dated the 27th July, 1973 made by Matharai Velavudhan Vasudevan on the 14th March, 1977 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 7th May, 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

## REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 145611. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "Domestic mixer". May 24, 1977.

Class 1. Nos. 145615 & 145616. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "A grinding blade assembly". May 24, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145617. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "A whipper blade assembly". May 24, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145618. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "A kneading blade". May 24, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145619. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "A cake mixing hook". May 24, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145694. Janak Raj, an Indian National, Sole proprietor of the Firm :—Em Cec Cec Sports, Sodal Road, Jullundur City (Punjab), "Racket". June 17, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145711. Bharat Industries, 43/6, S. S. S. Nagar, Koliwada, Bombay-400022, Maharashtra, an Indian Proprietary firm. "Hook". June 22, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145999. Metro Plastic Industries, C-136, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-28, an Indian Partnership concern. "Footwear". September 6, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145513. Shree Cosmetics, Unit 19, Gaurav Industrial Estate, Bharat Kol Compound, Bail Bazar Road, Kurla, Bombay-70, Maharashtra State, an Indian Partnership Concern. "Plastic container". May 6, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145613. Mrs. Madhuri Mathur, Proprietrix : Power Control & Appliances Co., F-11, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras-58, Tamil Nadu, subject of the Indian Republic. "A dome". May 24, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145767. Komal Manufacturing Chemists Limited (a public limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act), Waco House, Masrani Lane, Kurla, Bombay-400070, Maharashtra, India. "Container". July 1, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145769. Asian Advertisers, 20, Kala Bhavan, 3, Mathew Road, Opera House, Bombay-400004, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Partnership Firm. "Tube pen stand". July 1, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145847. Shree Cosmetics, Unit 19, Gaurav Industrial Estate, Bharat Kol Compound, Bail Bazar Road, Kurla, Bombay-70, Maharashtra State, an Indian Partnership Concern. "Plastic container". July 21, 1977.

Class 4. No. 145768. Komal Manufacturing Chemists Limited, (a public limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act), Waco House, Masrani Lane, Kurla, Bombay-400070, Maharashtra, India. "Bottle". July 1, 1977.

## COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

Design No. 144989

Class 1.

Design Nos. 131369 & 131370

Class 3.

CANCELLATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.  
(Section 51-A)

An application has been made by Manubhai Naranbhai Patel for cancellation of the registration of Design No. 145236 in Class 3 in the name of Indo National Limited.

S. VEDARAMAN  
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and  
Trade Marks.

